



Making Use of a Decade of Widely **Varying Historical Data**

SARP project "Full Life-cycle Defect Management"

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Problem we are addressing

- We are in the second year of our initiative and studying
 - Parameters that affect the results of inspection
 - The relation between V&V effectiveness in early lifecycle (e.g., inspection) and late (testing)
- We are using this information to provide feedback and decision support to NASA projects, on questions such as:
 - Can I get guidance on how to plan my inspections based on results from projects like my own?
 - Based on my inspection results, what are the implications for the effort required to be spent on other non-optional activities, like system testing?







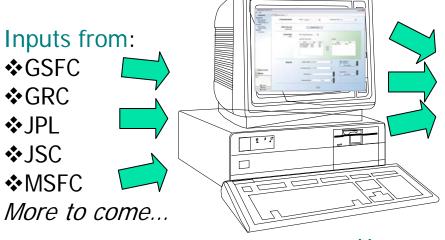


Our approach

Literature Recommendations

Historical Baseline Models

Current Model Formulation



Outputs:

- Automated feedback
- ❖What if Analysis
- ❖Experience Bases
- ❖Trends
- ❖...

Users:

- Projects
- **❖**SEPG
- ❖Inspection Planners
- ❖ Researchers







First year results

- Collected more than 2,529 inspection records in our database
 - Evaluated old classification schema
 - Developed new classification based on existing standards and the collected data
 - Mapped data into new classification schema
- Developed prototype tool to support planning and reporting
 - Incorporated latest analyses and models based on the data
 - Designed capabilities for accepting data from various forms (e.g., JPL forms) as well as various databases
 - Gained feedback on usability and possible enhancements
- Created central inspection experience base
 - Provides materials necessary for applying inspections in various contexts: e.g., defect type definitions, mapping to various taxonomies, checklists, forms, ...







Unifying different defect classifications

- Motivation: Valuable defect data has been collected over the years across many Centers and projects
- Issue: Different defect classifications used in historic and contemporary data sets, as well as across and within Centers
- Action: Define a unified defect classification schema along with a mapping to existing data sets
- Benefits:
 - Leverages data required by NPR 7150.2 for analysis and feedback to teams
 - Enables monitoring and validation of existing guidelines
 - Unified classification schema is applicable to inspections and testing







Mapping the different data sets

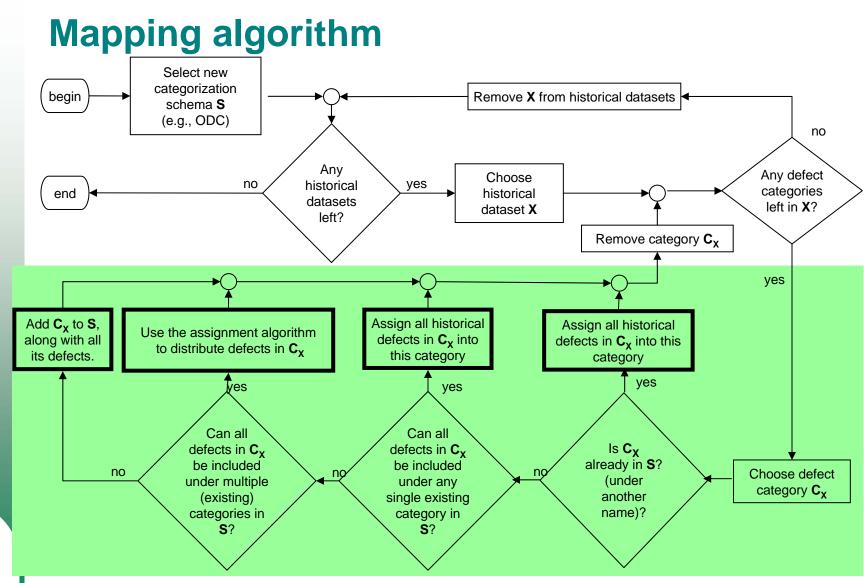
historic data sets	actions	contemporary data
A B Y Z A B' W Y' Z A C W' Y Z	Select candidate defect categorization scheme (e.g., ODC)	ODC cat. cat. cat. x Y Z
A B Y Z A B' W Y' Z A C W' Y Z	Analyze historical categories; (e.g., keep A & Z; combine Y&Y'; exclude C; partition all others)	ODC cat. cat. cat. X Y Z
A B Y Z A B' W Y' Z A C W' Y Z	Define initial new categorization schema (i.e., mix of historic and common categorization schema)	initial ODC-based new schema cat. cat. cat. cat. X' Y Z
A B Y Z A B' W Y' Z A C W' Y Z	Map historical data to new categorization, for categories that exist in both.	initial ODC-based new schema cat. cat. cat. X' Y Z
A B Y Z A C W Y Z	Partition remaining historical data set categories; refine new schema if needed	ODC-based new schema cat. cat. cat. A X' Y Z'



Review new categorization and mapping











Updating existing inspection guidelines

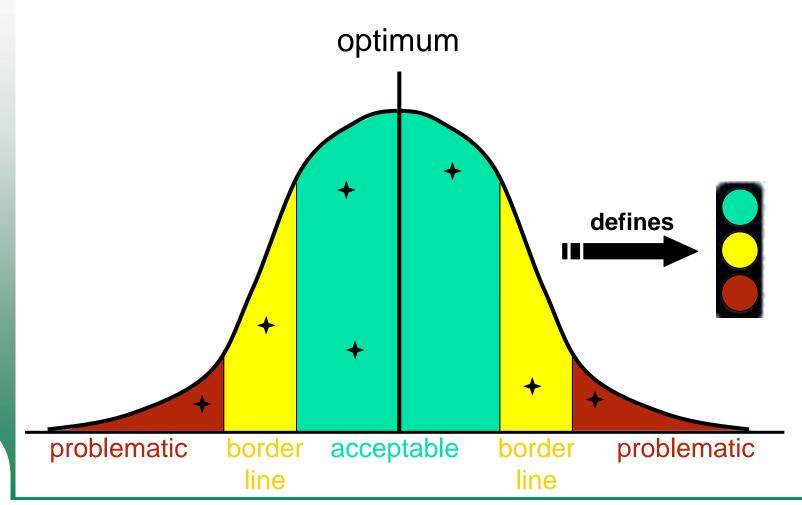
- Motivation: NASA guidelines for effective inspections (e.g., 3 points of control) were formulated in early 1990's
- Issue: Development procedures (e.g., standards, languages, etc.) have changed over time;
 - → New factors must be considered
- Action:
 - Validate guidelines based on a wider set of recent data;
 - Refine the guidelines if needed (e.g., by adding more variables, tailoring to different domains, etc.)
 - Integrate them into an inspection support tool and training courses
- Benefits: Refined guidelines will increase effectiveness of inspections and provide better user guidance







User guidance based on heuristics

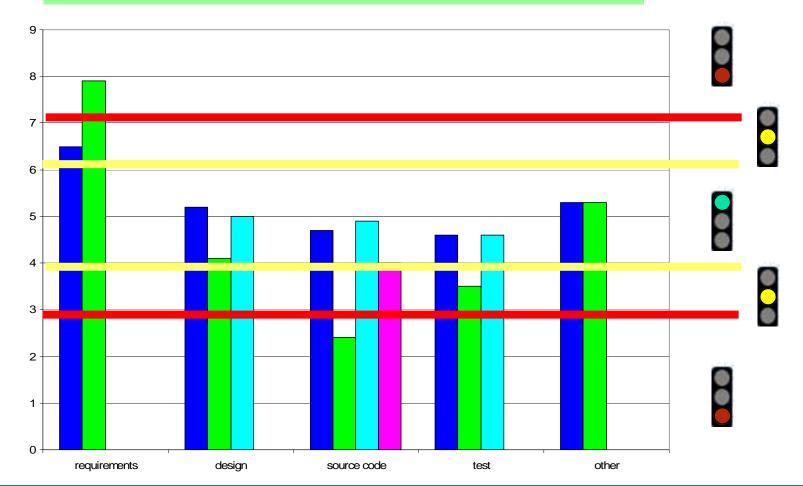






Example: Comparison of team size

Target team size: optimal is 4 to 6; borderline is 3 or 7









Comparing test and inspection data

- Motivation: Better knowledge of inspection's strengths & weaknesses could be used to better allocate resources among V&V activities.
- Issue: Defects that slip through inspections aren't found until much later; different defect type descriptors mean they often are hard to compare.
- Action: Compare test and inspection defect profiles (on the same projects or within the same domain)
- Benefits: Past knowledge about recurring defect types can be used to select the right overall strategy for optimal V&V planning

Research Questions:

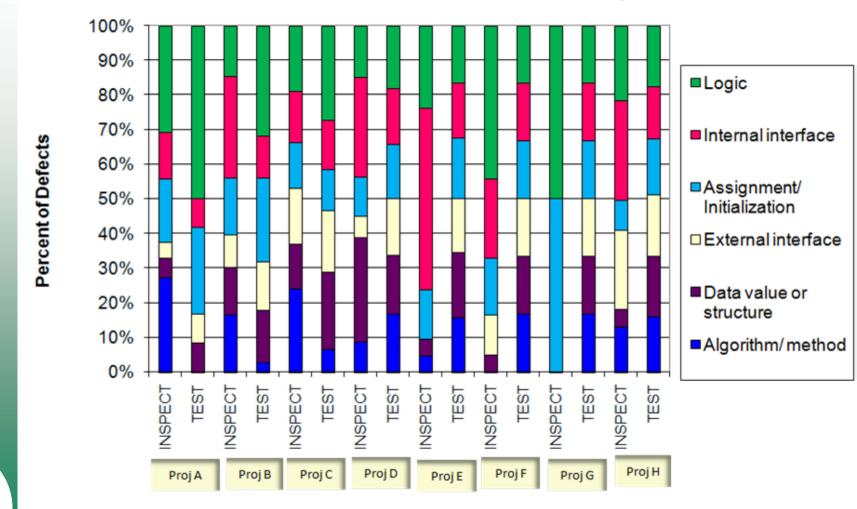
- What defects types are typically removed by inspections vs. testing?
- What project characteristics (size, language, software domain, new development/enhancements) influence the types of defects found?
- What percent of logic errors can be expected to be removed by inspections?
- Can test results be used for post-mortem analysis of inspection performance?







Overview: Inspections vs. testing

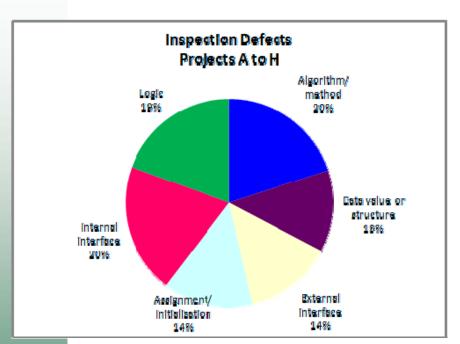


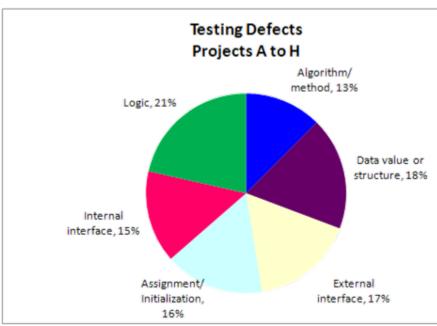






Initial results: Across projects





Research Question: What defect types are typically removed by inspections vs. testing? In this domain:

- → Overall the defect removal profile seems similar, but
- → Inspections found on average 64% of the total system defects

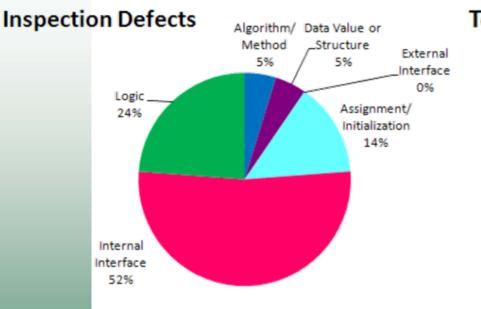


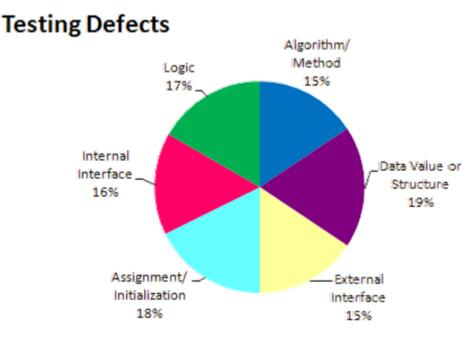




Initial results: Within a project







Research Question: What defect types are typically removed by inspections vs. testing? Specifically, for a maintenance project:

→ Many more internal interface defects were found by inspections







Improving tool support

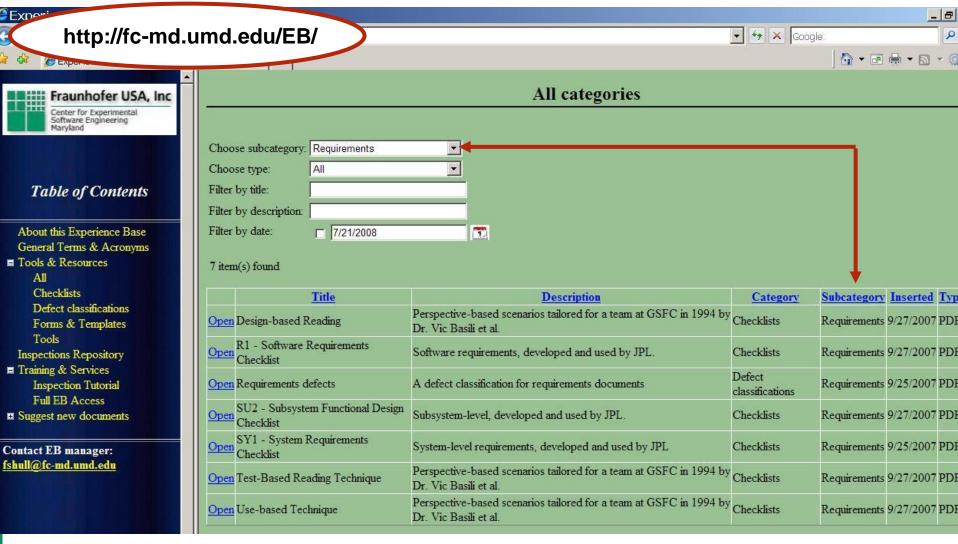
- Motivation: Data and resources from across NASA, that use different taxonomies, cannot easily be leveraged without centralized tool support.
- Issue: Need to do mappings and analysis without requiring extra steps from the user, and to seamlessly integrate the results.
- Action:
 - ➤ Centralize existing materials and resources → Experience Base;
 - Integrate Experience Base and results data into a combined dashboard
- Benefits: Integrating real-time feedback into normal engineering activities, for:
 - The planning of inspections,
 - Collection of data,
 - Analysis and building of up-to-date baselines,
 - Feedback and improvement.







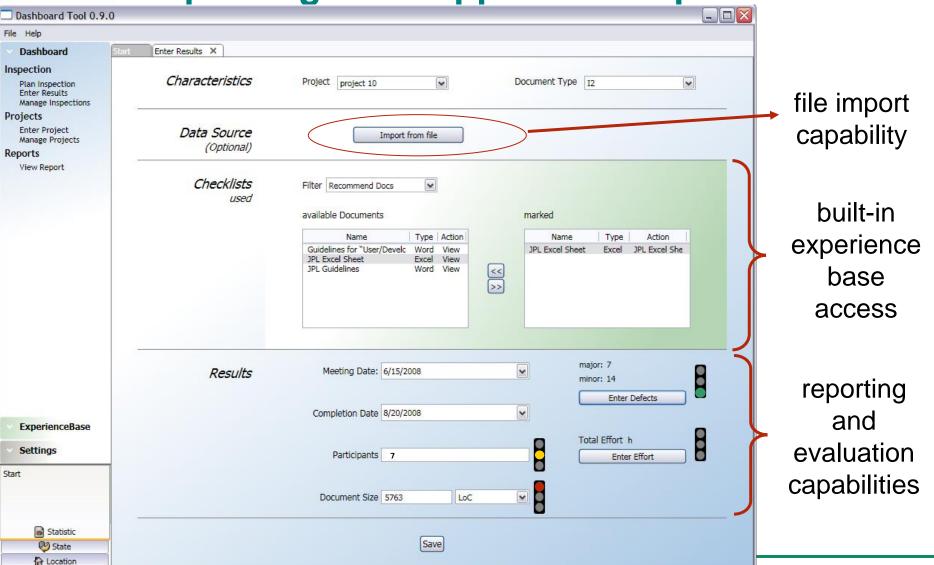
Providing an inspection experience base







Improving tool support for inspections







Future work

- Refine the test and inspection data comparison
 - Obtain additional data sets for testing and refining our preliminary conclusions
 - Integrate test results into inspection tool
- Initial deployment of tool
 - Obtain additional feedback on usability and future deployment
 - > Pursue expansion of the Experience Base with testing-related materials
 - → a centralized site for V&V resources
- Integrating with other existing inspection data forms and tool support
 - Especially eRoom-based tool available through Kevin Carmichael / GRC







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Inspection Experience Base on-line at: http://fc-md.umd.edu/EB